ALEXANDER S. RAMSEY, Of Hardin County. Board of Public Works, (FULL TERM,) WILLIAM LARWILL (FOR VACANCY.) CHARLES BOESEL, Of Auglaize County.

The Meeting of the Chicago Convention Postponed till August 29. At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Democratic Committee, held in New York, on the 22d day of June, 1864, it was voted that, in deference to the desire of a very large number of the leading members of the Conservative Union Democratic party throughout the country, the meeting of the Democratic National Convention be postponed to Monday, August 29, 1864, at twelve o'clock noon, at Chicago. AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman.

FREDERICK O. PIERCE. Secretary.

Despotism in West Virginia. In another part of this paper we pub-

lish a letter from a responsible correspondent at Wheeling, Virginia, in relation to the recent outrages and crimes committed by Major Generat DAVID HUNTER in the Department of West Virginia. The correspondent knows whereof he writes, and his statements may be confidently accepted as authentic. He discloses a state of affairs in West Virginia, under the sway of HUNTER, the simple recital of which must bring the flush of shame to the cheek of every citizen who feels an interest in the good name of our country, or is concerned as to the record we are making in history. That such a blundering vicious, odious, rapacious and imbecile tyrant as HUNTER is allowed to hold supreme power over a people who were once free, is a wonder to the present and will be a marvel to the future historian. He has never, in the field or camp, displayed one iota of skill or courage, humanity or patriotism; in the one he is distinguished by his blunders, in the other by his brutality. By his gross incompetency he opened the way and cleared the path for the invasion of Maryland; by his ferocity, vandalism and robberies on his Lynchburg expedition. he made a hundred enemies where he detroyed one, and by his example invited the burning of Gov. BRADFORD's house and the destruction of Chambersburg. On the retreat, he horse-whipped his own soldiers, and at the same time compelled them by his neglect to starve. He lost one-third of his guns, and would have lost them all but for the skill and courage of Gen. CROOK. The only trophy he brought back was a stolen statue of George Washington!

To gratify his personal spite and to crush out all comment on the part of the press upon his disgraceful failure, he usurped illegal power, and maliciously and arbitrarily imprisoned and ruined two innocent men. These men he still holds in the filthiest dungeon in his department, without the slightest authority, without a pretense of justification, and in open violation of his outh of office and his duties as a General in the army. Without a single qualification as an officer, withour a merit to commend him to the confidence of his men, without a quality entitled to respect, he is still retained in command, apparently for no other purpose than to oppress the weak, and run away from the strong. His career reads like a revised edition of some one of Nero's lieutenants, which has come down in history for the execration and hatred of mankind-a fixed figure for the scorn of time to point its slow, unmoving finger at.

In all the history of France or England, in times when bloated and powerful despots ruled and goaded the people to revolt and regicide, there is no instance of a more unstifiable exercise of lawless power, nor a clearer case of arbitrary and criminal injustice to a subject, than the arrest and imprisonment of Messrs. BAKER and Long by General HUNTER. It seems to us that when the simple facts in this case are brought before the Administrative authorities, they will at least attempt to grace their unhappy reign with one act of common justice by overruling the action of the infamous Hun-TER, and ordering the release of the innocent citizens who have been made the victims of his wanton cruelty and barbarous wicked-

" A Great Change.

Last year when Salmon P. Chase came all the way from Washington to vote against Mr. Vallandigham, the Shoddyltes of Cincionati swarmed about him until his reception became an ovation. He was then recognized as the "Father of Greenbacks!" On last Saturday, the same placemen and minious of power held a Convention in Meolitan Hall, in the same city of Cincinnati, and when the name of Mr. Chase was ted for Congress, it was hissed by them.

Mr. John K. Green proposed the name of Salmon P. Chase and read a letter from the Honorable Gantleman, declaring his readiness to accept the name was received with cheers and hisses—the latter in the assemblency. Mr. Green becoming excited, moved that the ganders be expelled from

ox received 84 votes in the Conillo CHASE received but 39.

The Cincinnati Commercial on Eg-gleston's Nomination.

The Cincinnata Commercial of Monday contains a long leader on BEN EGGLESTON'S comination for Congress in the First Distriet, from which we make some extracts It is exceedingly rich and racy, "done up" in the editor's best style; and, according to a distinguished lawyer of this city, he is liable to be indicted under the law against ruelty to animals. The article begins thus:

Our most noto ious ward politician reachd his climax on Saturday. In the Convention of the First Congressional District,
Benjamin Eggleston and Salmon P. Chase
were the names presented, and the former
receiving more than twice as many votes
as the latter, was declared duly nominated.
This is one of the most noticeable items of our political history. It certainly will not be forgotten in the record of remarkable events in this memorable epoch. Mr. Eggleston has for many years hungered for notoriety.
He probably has not dreamed of fame, for
he has not been educated up to the point of
knowing what that means. He has, however, placed himself among the few immortals. When the Carlyles of the future ransack the "dry-as-dust" newspaper files of the present, the fact that this Benjamin Eggleston, an illiterate, brawling caucusmonger, prevented the people of Hamilton County from securing the services of Salmon P. Chase in the next Congress, and had the effrontery to thrust himself upon them as a candidate, will be regarded of consequence; as throwing much light upon the civil character of the people, and going far to explain the melancholy predicament into which the country has fallen. If the people prefer the Egglestons to the Chases —if they reject the National statesman and advance the demagogue of a precinct, for such an office as that of Representative in Congress, at such a time as this-what measure of misfortune do they not invite, and what degree of general calamity does not such a giaring exhibition of public indifference account for?

As this performance will be quoted, when every other transaction in the life of Ben-jamin Eggleston and all his tribe will have been long forgotten, and as it will be for a great while, as it now is, a matter of curious inquiry—how this thing happened; as it will be cited as showing a reason for the trouble that we have, and as a prophecy of which is to come—we feel it incumbent upon us, as persons having information in the case, to state it without reservation.

The editor then recites the history of Eg-GLESTON as a ward-politician, and shows the successive steps he has taken to reach the position he now holds. Time and money, importunity and manipulation, are among the means used by him, according to The Commercial. The concluding paragraphs are as follows:

The Convention assembled. Mr. Eggleston glowed with anticipated triumph. Be ing informed that it seemed a piece of as-surance on his part to stand between the people and Mr. Chase, he said the Couvention would soon decide between them; and he had so wrought upon his delegates provided for the emergency, that they hissed the name of Mr. Chase; and when Eggles-ton was nominated, and he showed his sneak-face from the platform he knew no better than to tell the cool story that the omination was "entirely unexpected," and to be guilty of the ineffable vulgarity of ashave reached an altitude from which he could look down and Jorgive those who had been against him. He seemed to forget that he was not already elected a member of Congress.

His unconsciousness that he had reached his grand climacteric, and henceforth was to be delivered up to the contempt of mankind, was not shared by others. Having placed himself upon the record as the principal performer in a memorable act of meanness, he is from this time set apart as the most striking living example of the scandal and infamy of the caucus system, under which the presumption of the ignoramus is a title to preferment, and high character and eminent service are derided and subordinated to the cunning of the demagogue-while the reserve that becomes the gentle man is reckoned a disability, and the ob-trusiveness that distinguishes the blackguard, is esteemed a qualification for offices

THE New York Times says: "Maj.-Gen. Milroy, commanding the District of Tennessee, has created quite an excitement among the rebel sympathizers of Nashville and vicinity by a recent order." So, after remaining under a cloud since the annual raid and invasion of last year, Milroy again makes his appearance, though not precisely in what is termed "active service."—Phila.

Such men as MILROY, like other disreputable characters, are compelled to hide from the public gaze for a time, but when they reappear, it is in their original parts. MILnoy is doubtless creating the same sort of excitement among the people of Nashville that he created among the people of Winches ter, by capturing piano's and confiscating female wearing apparel for the use of his own family.

DURING Gen. Hunter's return from his recent expedition down the Shenandoah Valley, our correspondent with that army wrote us daily, but not one of these letters ever reached us .- N. Y. Tribune.

Gen. HUNTER usurped the functions of the Postoffice, as he did those of every other department of the Government in his military district. He evidently did not want The Tribune to publish the details of his Lynchburg expedition.

The Late Kentucky Election and Its Lesson.

We have already told our readers that Conoral Rushridge, of Kentucky, issued an order to the Sheriffs of the Second Judicial District of that State, not to allow the name of Judge Duvall to appear on the pol' books as a candidate for re-election to the Court of Appeals.

The order was issued but three or four days before the election, so late, as, we have no doubt was believed by the author, to prevent the running of any candidate in opposition to the Liucoln nominee for that office. Nevertheless, the people, in a ma-jority of the counties, started a new candidate, Judge Robertson, on the day of elec-tion, and elected him by an overwhelming majority. In three counties the order of General Burbridge came too late. In these countles-three in number-Judge Duvall. we are informed, got more votes than did the Lincoln nominee in the whole nineteen. A more signal rebuke we have not known

administered to arbitrary power since the war commenced.

We congratulate the people of not only Kentucky, but the whole country, on this evidence of life in the gallant old Commonwealth. It shows a quickness, a spirit and a determination that promise well for the future. General Burbridge doubtless thought that, by his infamous order, and by arresting hundreds of prominent citizens on the election, he would cow the necessary of the election, he would cow the necessary. eve of the election, he would cow the peole so that they would not dare make ple so that they would not dare make their appearance at the polls. He has found that he dld not calculate rightly their temper. What could have been practised with impunity one year ago by military authority, is very dangerous to be attempted now. A different spirit rules the people now from that of twelve months ago. They comprehend better the

MILITARY OUTRAGES IN WHEELING

The Reign of Terror in West Virginia.

THE SWAY OF AN AMERICAN TYBANT

The Brutalities, Outrages and Crimes of Hunter.

The Black Hole of Calcutta Outdone --- Sufferings of Political Prisoners --- The Case of Messrs. Baker and Long, of The Wheeling Register---Hunter Using his Power to Personal Ends---Offences against his Dignity Punished by Imprisonment and Death---The Tools he Uses.

[Correspondence of The Ohio States: WHEELING, W. V., August 4, 1864. EDITORS OHIO STATESMAN :

species of petty despotism. esplonage, outrage, abuse and oppression; but it was left to Major General David Hunter to inflict the full measure of tyrannical oppression upon us. He has exceeded all precedent in the arbitrary injustice, wickedness, cruelty and criminality of his acts, and he has fairly earned the inexorable hatred and undying contempt which is universally felt for him. In this all parties and factions agree. All have suffered from his cruelty, rapacity and brutality, and there is no dissenting voice in the execration which will follow him from this Department to his unhonored grave. When I recall the main characteristics of the man and his career, it seems in credible that Hunter is an American, and I sometimes fancy it is only a dream growing out of the perusal of the history of some Roman despot or French sans culotte, or Italian cut-throat. But unfortunately the

truth is too palpable and manifest; there is

no fancy nor dream about it. I have had the very best opportunities of learning all the facts in relation to affairs in this Department, which if published to the world would bring a blush to the cheek of every honest American, and in ordinary times would create an universal cry for the summary execution of the chief actor and his pimps in these outrages. For the present, however, I will content myself by reating the facts of a single case which came under my own observation, and in which I know you to be interested. I allude to the tyrannical suppression of The Wheeling Register, and the arrest and imprisonmen of its editors, Messrs. Lewis Baker and O. S. Long. These gentlemen have been for more than a month buried alive in the "Atheneum," the filthiest dungeon in Virginia; no one has been able to communicate with them; no one, not even their wives, have been allowed to see them; and we have only the authority of another person recently released for asserting that they are alive. The facts in the plain, unvarnished statement I am about to give, were gathered from the released man and my own

knowledge of the transaction. On the afternoon of the 9th July, The Daily Register newspaper office of this city was entered by two military officers, Captain Ewald Over, commandant of the post, and Lieut. Henry Knapp, Provost Marshal, accompanied by a squad of soldiers bearing muskets with fixed bayonets. Accosting one of the editors of the paper, Capt. Over said he had an order for his arrest and the suppression of the paper. The other editor entering soon after, the same statement was made to him. Lieut. Knapp then read the order which seemed to be a telegram addressed to Capt. Over, and signed by Brig. Gen. B. F. Kelly, by order of Maj. Gen. Hunter, commanding the Department of West Virginia. The order was in these

"You will immediately arrest Messrs. Baker and Long, Editors and Proprietors of them in the military prison until further orders. You are also ordered to suppress
the further publication of The Daily Register, place a guard over the office and keep me safely until further orders. "By command of

"MAJ.-GEN. HUNTER." The two editors were then escorted to the "Atheneum" prison by Lieut. Knapp and the guard, and there confined. Unconscious having committed any crime known either to civil or military law, the amaze ment of these gentlemen may be imagined at this summary proceeding. The officers of the prison refused to inform them of the cause of their arrest or the result sought to be obtained by their imprisonment, and to this day they have received no official noti-fication of the charges, if any there be, against them. I learn that they have written once to Gen. Hunter and once to Ger Crook, (under the supposition that he had superseded Hunter), to learn what charges he had against them. Up to this time no reply has been vouchsafed to them. The only intimation they or any have had, of the cause of the arrest, is gleaned from The Wheeling Intelligencer, the Republican paper of this city, which, in recounting the discounter that the cause of the arrest arrest that the discounter that the cause of the arrest arrest that the cause of the arrest arrest that the cause of the arrest that the cause are circumstances of the case, attributed the arrest to the sarcasm with which The Register had commented upon the steal-ing of the statue of Washington from the town of Lexington, Va., by General Hunter during his recent raid. Another circumstance which tenden to throw a ray of light upon the animus of the arrest, was the suppression of The Parkersburg Gazette and the imprisonment of its editor, Mr. Wharton. The Gazette is a Republican paper of the darkest hue; but on the repaper of the darkest flue, but on the re-turn of Hunter's troops to Parkersburg, published an editorial commenting upon the condition of the troops, and upon the statements of officers of the army, charging Hunter with incompetency and cruelty. Wharton was arrested and treated with brutal severity, and threatened with death The Register had also, very sparingly, however, referred to the condition of the troops upon their return, and to the undoubted fact that many of the Union soldiers fell by the wayside during the retreat and died from sheer starvation. These comments and the arrest and the suppression of The Gazette, were the circumstances which indicated that the arrest was caused by the twenty lines of comment upon Hunter. It was a matter ersonal to him alone, and not involving any disloyalty to the Government, or the fur-nishing of any contraband information to

he enemy.

For this offense, which is neither an offense against civil or military law or common decency, these two men are confined in the same room with the confederate prisoners of war, and during most of the time they have been there, two hundred men have crowded the small room which is illy ventilated, and produced imminent danger of pestilence and suffocation. They are denied all access to friends and all communication by writing to relatives, business agents or attorneys, except what may be written on a single page of letter paper, subject to the inspection of an officer and its stoppage by him if it in any respect falls to compl-with the rules of the dungeon or his politi cal prejudices. The same censorship is exercised over all communications addressed to them, and the reception of an empty en-velope, addressed perhaps in a familiar handwriting, is the only intimation that a friend has written or the contents of his letter. The prison fare is what is known as a quarter ration, consisting of about two ounces of sour bread and half an ounce of tary authority, is very dangerous to be attempted now. A different spirit rules the people now from that of twelve months ago. They comprehend better the true condition of the country, the object for which the war is being prosecuted, and the danger to which their constitutional rights and personal liberties are subjected by the usurpations of the authorities at Washington; and they are not disposed to be so quiescent as they were.—Cincinnati Enq.

Jor Hooren has quarrelled with about every officer in the army. He and Stanton are condoling together at Washington.

penknives and razors are prohibited. The prisoners are denied the privilege of taking needful exercise in the open air in the yard, even though surrounded by a high picket fence and armed guards. The prison is in-fested with billions of vermin of every kind, and it was only after repeated solici-tations that permission to scrub the floor was granted. The treatment of the inmates is characterized by greater harshness and cruelty than is manifested to any convicted felon in a penitentiary, and they are denied privileges which are freely accorded men

privileges which are freely accorded men under sentence of death for the commission of the highest crime known to the laws.— And all this for what? Simply for con-demning in mild terms an act of atrocious vandalism on the part of Gen. Hunter, or or speaking of the sufferings his troops were compelled by his imbecility to under-go. In addition to the penalties and out-rages inflicted upon their persons, their business is completely ruined, and financial disaster follows their personal sufferings. Their property is in possession of an armed guard, and its condition may be imagined by those familiar with the printing business, rived in our lines shortly and who know what incalculable injury an was believed to be true. We of West Virginia, and especially of Wheeling, have become inured to every ignorant man may inflict, even unconsciously, upon presses and material. The Register v. upon presses and material. The Register ed, and thus partly corroborated the state-ubscription books, with a large number of ment of the deserter. Measures were imunsettled accounts, were in the office, and the business agent of the establishment is denied access to them, notwithstanding application has been made to Headquarters for that purpose.

This statement is a simple detail of facts

pertaining to the case of Messrs. Baker

and Long, to the truth of which twenty men in Wheeling are prepared to testify under oath. It presents an instance of tyranny and outrage hitherto unknown in this country and rare in any other. A petty military officer, assigned by the insane Federal Administration to the rank of a Major General on account of his negro-loving proclivities, distinguished only by his bluners in the field and his cruelty to his own troops, has assumed a prerogative which no King dare exercise. To gratify his own personal and pitiful spite, he has outraged every right that is dear to the citizen, and every honorable sentiment of the soldier .-In Captain Ewald Over, a Hessian, as base and cowardly as any that ever lived off of the gains of prostitutes, Hunter has found a fitting tool, and the execution of the infamous behests of the one gives pleasure to the brutal instincts of the other. He, too, pimp and paltroon as he is, affects to play the tyrant, and a few days subsequent to the arrest of Messrs. Baker and Long. upon his own order, and to gratify his own person-al revenge, arrested Mr. Wm. H. Oxtoby, the Local Editor of The Register, and committed him also to prison. With a refinement of cruelty worthy of his master. Hunter, he les were posted to the right of our works, placed him in a different dungeon from that and the troops properly disposed to meet in which his employers were confined, the expected attack. On Saturday the mine

He admits that he has no charge against Oxtoby, but avows his determination to keep him in solitary confinement as long as Hunter sees fit to imprison Baker and Long. In short, the prison in this city seems to belong to Hun-ter and Over, and is used by them almost ter and Over, and is used by them almost the rebels, and they quickly retired, leaving solely for the punishment of the victims of a large number of dead and wounded upon Col. McDonald, a regular prisoner of war, entitled equally with others to the privilisth Connecticut, wounded. exchange, is detained in the Atheneum, in trons to gratify the demoniac A MAN at a circus in Paris lifts up a cask revenge of Gen. Hunter or Col. Strother, of wine with his teeth, with a man seated lunter's aide and relative, one or the other of whom fancied himself insulted by the old man. There are fifty cases equally aggravated and outrageous that might be tioned, where persons have been held for months without trial and without knowing why they were arrested or held. scoundrel was not as contemptible and dis-gusting as the vermin of his prison, I would ecord some instances that I know of in his nfamous career, which would be sufficient to damn him forever, and make his own mother disown him; but in view of the

Over may be left unnoticed. I have already made this communication too long probably for your columns, but I cannot dismiss the subject without beseeching you to use your influence to rid this oppressed community of the tyrant Hunter, a Murat, a sans culotte, a disgrace to the army Bloody thou art and bloody will be thine end. Shame serves thy life and doth thy death attend.

HALIFAX. (From the Mifflintown (Pa.) True Democrat.] Horrible Death. Dr. G. M. Graham, of Perrysville, furn thes us the following statement relative to dead soldier found last week: "On Friay last, some workmen accidentally found dead man near the track of the Pennsylvania Railroad four miles east of Perrys ville. He had on soldier clothes, fine gaiter boots; was apparently of medium size; teeth considerably diseased, and the eye teeth very close together. He had both up-per and lower jaws badly fractured; the right cheek bone, the bones of the nose and the upper jaw bone broken entirely off. He was probably alive for some time after revas probably arrees for some time after re-ceiving the injuries, as a great number of very small pieces of paper were scattered in the bushes, near his body, evidently torn to prevent the possibility of reading the in-scription. He had, I presume, been dead for about two weeks. An inquest was held on the body by Justice Wallace, after which it was interred. The torn papers I pro-cured, and with great difficulty got a reada-

le document, viz : HEAD-QUARTERS, PROVOST MARSHAL.) COLUMBUS, O., July 6, 1864. Rec'd of John A. Gest, substitute, sixtyive dollars (\$65) to be delivered to said John A. Gest on arriving at head-quarters a regiment. John W. Skills, Maj. 88th O. V. I., Commanding f his regiment.

Gen'l Rendezyous. A NARROW ESCAPE OF A BRAVE MAN. The Belfast Age relates a remarkable escape from death on the battlefield. Calvin Aldus, of that city, a soldier of the 7th Maine, while advancing upon the rebel fortifica tions near Petersburg received no less than fifteen bullets through his clothes without having a scratch. As he mounted the breastworks a ball struck his skull, and glancing off, left him senseless on the ground While laying there no less than four charges back and torth were made over his body Coming to his senses, and the rebels seeing him move, they put seven balls into vari-ous parts of his body, and to finish him hit him on the head with a musket. Every one supposing him dead, he lay for some hours, out finally reviving wassent to the hospital and brought to Augusta, from which place he made his escape and got as far as Balti-more on his way to the front again, when a urgeon seeing his unfit condition, sent him back. This plucky fellow is now at home in Belfast, but bound to get back at the first

FILLING THE QUOTA.-A negro came into the standard of the country of saturday to sell some blackberries, and provision himself with a quart of whisky for Sabbath purposes. While standing on the corner of one of our streets a man approached him and inquired his name. The negro gave it.—"You are the very man I'm looking for," responded his interrogator. "you're draft. responded his interrogator, "you're draft-ed." "Goll jiggers, boss, is dat so?" "Sar-tin as you live." "Well, den, what will dis chile do?" "Come and go with me. You hav'nt been notified yet, and I think I can get you 'listed, and then you can get \$400.

If you go as a drafted man you won't get nothin'. Come with me, keep your mouth shut, and let me do the talkin'." The colored gentleman went with his white friend. was soon mustered into the United States service and sent out to camp, the white man making twenty-five dollars by the opera-tion.—Trenton Gazette.

The rebs at one point on their lines re-cently amused themselves by standing one of their colored prisoners on the ramparts as a shield, and shooting between his legs

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

Preparations Made by the Hebels to Blow up One of our Forts-The Plot Revealed by a Deserter-The Failure of the Exploit.

> [Special dispatch to The World.] IN THE FIELD BEFORE PETERSBURG.

August 3. The mine, its unhoped for success, the failure to attain our object, its damping effect, and who is responsible for the said failure, are subjects which have engrossed the military mind for several days past. To-day, however, we have a new the rumor that the enemy had fully pre-pared to blow up one of our forts last night, but had postponed doing so for some reason which has not been made known. The fort they were to have demol-ished is situated on the line held by the Fifth corps. The information of their intention was given by a deserter who arrived in our lines shortly after dark, and sounded the fort pronounced it to be underminmediately adopted to thwart the designs of the enemy. The men manning the battery were ordered to leave it and retire to a po-sition where they would be secure, and the remainder of the corps were immediately placed in position to repulse any attack that might be made, with orders to remain on the alert during the night. Morning dawned, however, without any demonstration-having been made, and the troops again occupied their original positions. The distance from our line to that of the enemy is not, at the point where they have mined, over six hundred feet. I suppose we may look for the springing of this mine at any moment, unless, by countermining, the eneny's designs are frustrated.
Washington, Aug. 7.—For some time

past it has been known that the rebels were mining on Warren's front with the purpose 29th. Shafts were sunk by our forces and the enemy's mines discovered. The discovery however, was not made known to the rebels They were permitted to continue operations, as they supposed, to a successful is-sue; meantime being closely watched. On Friday, the 5th, it became evident that the enemy was ready to spring a mine and preparations were made That night our siege guns and batteries were quietly removed mined, wooden from the fortifications and forbade all intercourse between them. was exploded, blowing up the abandoned He admits that he has no charge fort and valuable Quakers. The rebels imagainst Oxtoby, but avows his demediately charged, and a few of them, some fifty or sixty in number, who succeeded in escaping the water, were captured in the intervening ground. Enfiladed as it was by our fire, it was too uncomfortable personal displeasure. An old man, the field. Our casualties were exceedingly few. Among them was Col. Steadman

upon it playing the fiddle.

DIED:

On Monday morning, August 8, at half past seven o'clock, A. M., CHARLES EDWIN, son of Eleanor and Edwin Price, aged fifteen months,
Friends of the family are invited to attend the these unhappy people are subjected to the funeral services, at half past nine o'clock, on Tuesbrutality and rapacity of Over. If this day morning, at the house, corner of Neil Avenue funeral services, at half past nine o'clock, on Tuesand Johnstown road.

TO SUBSCRIBERS AND FRIENDS.

From and after Monday, July 11, 1864, we shall charge for THE DAILY OHIO because more responsible infamy and wickedness of Hunter, the crimes of STATESMAN, and for THE TRI-WEEKLY STATESMAN, the prices below specified. We ave not before made any material advance in our subscription rates. Within two years, the cost of publishing a daily newspaper in Columbus has increased nearly one hundred per cent. The price of white and to humanity, of whom it may be said one hundred per cent. The price of white with truth, as the Queen said of the hunch paper has advanced to twenty cents per pound, and is still going up-being more than double what it used to sell for: the price of type-setting is more than fifty per cent. higher than it was; press-work is one hundred per cent. higher; rents and fuel have doubled, and every other item which enters into the cost of publication has advanced in like proportion. To meet these increased expenses, we raised the price of advertising as much as practicable; but the late sudden advance in the cost of white paper leaves no alternative but an advance of

subscription rates. It will be seen that the new scale of prices is an increase of but twenty-five per cent. on the old rates, while the cost of publication and of living has increased nearly four times that amount. We purpose to return to the old standard of rates, whenever the price of "print" and labor shall fall enough to render it possible. We believe that no fair-minded reader will object to the new rates, nor consider them more than right and necessary under the circumstances:

SCALE OF PRICES. TERMS OF THE DAILY STATESMAN. TERMS OF THE TRI-WEEKLY STATESMAN. Delivered by Carrier, per week.
Sent by mail, per year, (in advance)...
six months
three months
one month TERMS OF THE WEEKLY STATESMAN. No change in the price of THE WEEKLY

STATESMAN is made at this time. We stil send it for Two DOLLARS A YEAR. LAYMAN & BAKER, FOR THE OHIO STATESMAN CO.

New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus." "Night Blooming Cereus." "Night Blooming Cereus." "Night Blooming Cereus."

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus." Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus." Phalon's "Night Blooming Coreus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fra-grant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON, N. Y. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR PHALON'S-TAKE NO OTHER. Sold by Druggists generally.

New Advertisements. Notice of Sale of City 6 per Cent. Bonds.

DIDS at not less than par will be received at the office of Horsee Wilson, Chairman of the committee of Ways and Meaus, up to Monday, August 16th, 1864, for the Bounty Loan of the City of Columbus, under an ordinance passed August 1st, 1864, entitled "An ordinance to authorize the city of Columbus to issue Bonds for the payment of Bounties to Volunteers."

Twenty thousand dollars of said bonds are payable in two years, twenty thousand in four years, and twenty thousand in six years, interest payable aunually. The bonds are of the donominations of \$250, 8500 and \$1000, to draw interest from the 1st day of August, A. D. 1854.

Persons depositing bids must name the kind and size of bond desired.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, JULY 25, 1864. Notice is hereby given that subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the National Banks designated and qualified as Depositaries and Financial Agents, for Treasury Notes payable three years from August 15 1864, bearing interest at the rate of seven and threetenths per cent. per annum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, redeemable after five and payable twenty years from August 15, 1867.

The Notes will be issued in denominations of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand, and five thousand dollars, and will be issued in blank, or payable to order, as may be directed by the subscribers. All subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all de posits. The party depositing must endorse upon the original certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so endorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to this Department.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the TADORO, No. 6, Astor House, New York. Sold original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

Interest will be allowed to August 15 on all deposits made prior to that date, and will be paid by the Department upon receipt of the original certificates. As the notes draw interest from August 15, person making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of de

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollar and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one percent., which will be paid by this Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the de-

Officers receiving deposits will see that the proper indorsements are made upon the original certificates. All officers authorized to receive deposits are requested to give to applicants all desired information. and afford every facility for making subscriptions. W. P. FESSENDEN.

Secretary of the Treasury. Subscriptions will be received by the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF COLUMBUS OHIO: AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS

throughout the country will doubtless AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS. aug3-d&w2w

JNO. F. CLARK No. 106 South High Street,

COLUMBUS. DEALER IN

Groceries, Produce, PROVISIONS.

Foreign & Domestic Fruits. FLOUR, SALT, LIQUORS, &c. Storage & Commission.

Goods delivered in any part of the city free of charge, june 94-dly

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. Also, Warehouse Trucks

Letter Presses, &c. FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO., 52 Monroe Street, TOLEDO. KILBOURNE KUHNS & CO. Be careful to buy only the genuine.

june10,'64-dly Late of Mason Co., Ky. T. A. MATTHEWS, C. NELSON,
Late of Mt. Sterling, Ky.

Merchants' Hotel, (FORMERLY DENNISON HOUSE.) GALLEHER, NELSON & CO., Proprietors

Fifth Street, near Main, Cincinnati, Ohio. #3"This House having been thoroughly repaired enovated and newly furnished, is now open, may28'64-tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Removed from his Old Office. DR. A. B. WILLIAMS West Broadway, near High street, Columbus, Ohio, has devoted himself for a series of years to the treatment of certain pr vate diseases. He may be consulted at his office Broadwa near the Exchange Bank.

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP. This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universa lemand, is made from the choicest materials, mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely Beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. ian27'64-d&wlysp

BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE PILLS Are infallible for costiveness, spasms, loss of appe-tite, sick headache, giddiness, sense of bloating after meals, dizziness, drowsiness, and cramping pai is, and all disorders of the stomach and bowels.

ar Original Letter at 294 Canal Street, New York. J. J. C. COOK, publisher of the State Banner, Bennington, Vt., says: He was attacked with DYS-PEPSIA, and suffered so severely from it, that not a particle of food could be swallowed without occaoning the most uncomfortable sensation in his stomach. For five years he suffered from this dreadful complaint, when he used BRANDRETH'S PILLS. The first box did not seem to benefit hir much, but the second produced a change, and by the time he had taken six boxes a COMPLETE CURE was effected. He says: "My dyspepsia was gone, and my expectation of an early death vanished." july16-d&wlm QUACKERYI

I carnestly caution all young men suffering from Nervous Debility, etc., against endangering their health by patronising any of the advertising quacks. You can fully recover by the methods used by the Advertiser, and by hundreds of others, AND IN NO OTHER WAY. Read a letter which I will send you if you will send me a postpaid envelope bearing your address. Direct to EDWARD H. TRAVER, Look Box, Boston, Mass.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEM TEMS—new and reliable treatment—in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—Sent by mail in sealed letter savelopes, free of charge. Address DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Associa-tion, No. 3 South Ninth street. Philadelphia, Pa. march 30°54—4 kwlvar

For immediate relief of Coughs, Colds and Whooping Courh, use that popular remedy, Madamme Porter's Cough Halamm, the chaspest and best medicine sold. The public are particularly requested to notice that the Cough Balamm is not wonded as a universal specific its virtues have been tested by thousands for many years in the treatment of all diseases of the Thr at and Lung, and it is confidently fiered as a reliever and curer of those diseases only for which it was designed. Sold by Druggists everywhere, at 25 cents and 50 cents per bottle.

SPECIAL NOTICES

DR. TOBIAS' Venetian Horse Liniment. DINT BOTTLES AT FIFTY CENTS EACH, fo the cure of lameness, cuts, galls, colic, sprains &c., warranted cheaper than any other. It is used by all the great horsemen on Long Island courses. It will not cure ring bone nor spavin, as there is no liniment in existence that will. What it is stated to cure it positively does. No owner of horses will be without it after trying one bottle. One dose revives and often saves the life of an over-heated or driven horse. For cholic and bellyache it has never failed. Just as sure as the sun rises, just so sure is this valuable Liniment to be the Horse embrocation of the day. Sold by all Druggists. Office, 56 Cort

UNPRESENTABLE HEADS CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE,

andt street, New York.

which, without the slightest trouble, imparts to the hair of the head, the whiskers, beard or moustache, any shade of brown or of the most perfect black. Ladies can use it without soiling their fingers. It is the most expeditious hair dye in the world, and the only one free from every poisonous ingredient, an that contains a nourishing and emollient vegetable principle.

Cristadoro's Hair Preservative. a valuable adjunct to the Dye, in dressing and pronoting the growth and perfect health of the hair. and of itself, when used alone-a safeguard that protects the fibres from decay under all circumstances and under all climes. Manufactured by J. CRISby all Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers. july17-d&wlm

Roback's Stomach Bitters. SOLDIER'S HOME. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, CINCINNATI, June 4, 1863, To DR. C. W. ROBACK-

My DEAR SIR: I am dispensing a second invoice of your Stomach Bitters among the large number o men who daily arrive at this Institution for refresh ment and rest. The universal testimony is that there Bitters are the best made. For the various summer complaints which afflict so many, I know of no remedy so safe and so sure. Plutarch says, "To ask a physician what is easy and what is hard of digestion and what will agree with the stomach, is about as sensible as to ask what is sweet or bitter, or sour. Persons who look out for breakers—and have your Stomach Bitters in the house-I am sure will nevar ask any one the foolish question spoken of by the great philosopher. I must not omit a word or two for your Catawba Brandy. I have many men here who have brandy prescribed for them by distinguished Army Surgeons. The effects of yours on such are most beneficial, far more so than from any previously taken. Persons who desire a really pure Brandy cannot fail in their purchase if they get your brand. I am, Doctor, with much respect

G. W. D. ANDREWS Superintendent Office and manufactory, Nos. 58, 58, 60 and 63 East third street. For sale everywhere. feb26-d.tw&wlm-7

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BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Relieve Coughs, Col ore Throat, Hoarseness. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.

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BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAPERS in the house. No traveler should be without a supply BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAPERS in his pocket.

No person will ever object to give for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAPES Twenty-five Cents.

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The only Harmless, True and Reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect—changes Red dusty or Grey Hair instantly to a GLOSSY BLACK o NATURAL BROWN, without injuring the Hair o staining the Skin, leaving the hair soft and beautifu imparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring its pris-tine color, and rectifies the ill effects of Bad Dyes.— The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELO all others are mere imitations and should be avoid-

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who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, etc., supplying at the same time, THE MEANS OF SELF CURE. one who has cured himself after being put to great expense and injury through medical humbus and quackery.

By inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author. NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq. Bedford, Kings county, N. Y. may27'63-d&wlysp

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Bear Signal himse been a sufferer from that most horrid disease, "Dyspepsia," for sixteen years, but after using the one box of T. M. SHARP'S Pills which I purchased of you some three weeks ago, I feel as if I have entered into a new life—my general health has improved, my appetite has increased, and altogether I feel like a new man. I take pleasure in recommending them to the public as safe treliable. Yours, tr. 4 G. T. FO' S.

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